

WEATHER
Mostly Clear
Continued Cold
Diminishing Winds

Daily Worker

★
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RIP 37 MILES BELOW WARSAW

Radom Won in New Offensive; Zhukov, Konev Link Armies

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Soviet troops have launched a great new offensive south of Warsaw aimed straight at Berlin, and have advanced 37 miles along a 75-mile front to seize the fortress city of Radom and more than 1,300 other Polish towns and villages, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight.

Radom is an industrial center with a pre-war population of 78,000 persons, the main base of the Luftwaffe in Eastern Europe, and an 11-way road and rail junction 54 miles due south of Warsaw. Marshal Stalin, in an Order of the

Day issued only three hours after he announced that the First White Russian Army had gone over to the offensive, said it fell at 8 o'clock (Moscow time) tonight.

On the march for three days, the First White Russian Army, under Stalin's deputy, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, outflanked Warsaw 23 miles south south-west and smashed to within 97 miles of Lodz, second city of Poland, Stalin revealed.

OSTROWIEZ TAKEN

Late tonight, the Soviet High Command's communique indicated Zhukov's army had linked up with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army which today swept up more than 500 towns and villages on the roads to Kracow, German Silesia and the Polish city of Cezestochowa.

Konev's troops surged ahead northwest of Sandomierz and captured Ostrowiez and Opatow between the two army fronts, and more than 200 other places.

Among these was Koniecpol, only 40 miles from the German border. The town was taken in a 20-mile overnight advance.

South of Warsaw, the Pilica River was crossed on a 31-mile front by Zhukov's army, and along the entire 600-mile eastern front, 277 German tanks were destroyed today, Moscow said.

The Soviets were within 23 miles of the Warsaw-Berlin railroad west of the Polish capital, and were 310 miles from Berlin.

PLANES ENTER BATTLE

Radom, stormed and subdued with the aid of the Red Air Force, which was able to take to the skies for the first time today, is Poland's 15th largest city. It fell two hours before Moscow's victory guns saluted Stalin's first Order of the Day. Tonight, 224 guns in the Soviet capital were each firing a 40-salvo salute.

At the same time, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army was plunging unchecked toward Kracow and German Silesia and at last reports was 21 miles north.

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Hunting Nazis: In the mountains of the French-Italian border Italian guerrilla patriots plough their way through drifts in hunting down Germans and Italian Fascists. The lead man carries their banner.

**1st Army Takes Houffalize
'Monty' Strikes in North**

Yanks 17 Miles From Tarlac, on Manila Rd.

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Of Service Legislation**

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Bottcher, Buna '1-Man Army,' Spain Hero, Killed on Leyte

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Jan. 16 (UP).—Capt. Herman Bottcher, 35, German-born hero from San Francisco, who spent more time behind the Japanese lines than he spent behind his own, was killed on Leyte shortly before dawn on Dec. 31 by a burst of mortar fire.

Bottcher fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish civil war and enlisted in the U. S. Army as a private a month after Pearl Harbor.

He was known as "The One Man Army of Buna." In December, 1942, he assumed command of an infantry company in which he was only a sergeant and split the Japanese lines by smashing to the New Guinea coast between the village of Buna Mission.

For that exploit he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and a battlefield commission. It was necessary for Congress to make him an American citizen by a special act before he could become an officer.

"EYES, EARS" OF ARMY

Before he was commissioned, Bottcher often said: "If they'd only give me actual command of an outfit I'd get something done."

In the following two years he made good on his promise and be-

came a legend among soldiers of the Southwest Pacific.

Bottcher served as "the eyes and ears" of Maj. Gen. William H. Gill's 32nd division in the battle down the Ormoc corridor of Leyte. He was killed while in his favorite place—behind the enemy lines.

Before dawn of Dec. 31, Bottcher and his reconnaissance company were fighting off an estimated 300 heavily armed Japanese. A burst of mortar fire shattered his arm and leg and he died a few hours later.

He has been recommended for a posthumous Silver Star. His DSC had an Oak Leaf Cluster. He also had been awarded the Purple Heart with two Clusters.

During the Leyte campaign he and his men set back the entire Japanese defense by destroying bridges. Frequently Bottcher's patrols would remove entire bridges piece by piece and hide them in the jungles for future use by the advancing Americans.

He personally captured a Japanese captain, the highest ranking prisoner taken on Leyte. He and his

men always lived off the country, taking only salt, sugar and tea from supply depots. He was the idol of his men.

"People may think I'm crazy but it's actually fun working out there with him," one said recently. "It's like playing cops and robbers. I never feel safer out in the jungle than when I'm with Captain Bottcher."

Bottcher's men seldom were killed or wounded. Until the attack in which he was killed, only three had been wounded, and all were only grazed by rifle fire. Another man was killed accidentally by his own grenade.

GENERAL LAUDS HIM

Gen. Gill said of Bottcher:

"He was a highly competent courageous officer who had the admiration of his men and fellow officers. His repeated hazardous reconnaissance missions deep into the enemy territory played an invaluable part in the 32nd division victories in the Leyte campaign."

The story Bottcher's men like best to tell of him concerned a ceremony in Australia after the Buna campaign where he was to re-



CAPT. HERMAN BOTTCHER

ceive his DSC. He failed to show up. Fellow officers found him training his reconnaissance troops.

When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was touring Australia in September, 1943, she said she wanted especially to meet Bottcher. She ran across him in an ice cream parlor in Sydney. They talked for half an hour and the President's wife said it was one of the highlights of her trip.

Bottcher was born in Landsberg, Germany. He was unmarried. His next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. Alice Bottcher of San Francisco.

Surplus of State Frozen By GOP Vote

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Democrats in the State Legislature put up a two-hour battle against point one in Gov. Dewey's legislative program, the freezing of the estimated \$150,000,000 current budget surplus in the postwar reconstruction fund, but were defeated when they failed to cut into the Republican majorities in both houses.

In the Assembly, the Democrats were ably backed by Leo Isacson of the Bronx, ALP legislator, who impressed colleagues and observers with his maiden efforts.

The two minority leaders, Senator Elmer Quinn and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, moved in their respective houses to amend the Governor's measure to freeze the surplus, by proposing to set aside \$75,000,000 of the fund to be apportioned among the cities of the State for cost-of-living bonuses to municipal employees.

They said Dewey had recognized the need to raise state employees' wages and argued the State was equally responsible for municipal employees, since the State regulated municipal finances. They noted, however, that the governor's proposals for state employees were inadequate, and announced they had introduced bills to give these employees flat \$500 increases.

After the amendment was defeated on a straight party vote, the Democratic leaders, joined by Assemblyman Isacson, fought against passage of the "freeze" bill on the grounds that disposition of the surplus should be determined after the budget is introduced.

Answering the argument of Republicans that the surplus must be kept for the benefit of the returning veterans, Assemblyman Isacson maintained it was also essential that the families of the veterans today get other social benefits.

Assemblyman Leonard Farbstain charged that Gov. Dewey had deliberately underestimated the amount of the surplus in presenting the current budget last year. He insisted, therefore, that the surplus not be frozen, so that the Legislature could fall back upon it if the Governor should again try to plead lack of funds.

A GOP ADMISSION

Republican Assembly leader Irwin M. Ives admitted, in the course of the debate, that it may become necessary to "unfreeze" some of the funds later.

Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catenaccio, Manhattan, was the sole Republican to vote against freezing the surplus.

Another recommendation of the Governor passed in both houses was extension for another year of his temporary commission to study medical care. Democrats and laborites have served notice they intend to fight for a medical insurance bill this year. A CIO-sponsored measure has already been introduced into both houses.

A conference of representatives of labor, industry and leaders of the Legislature last night on changes in unemployment insurance broke up without a decision it was learned today. Employers insisted upon reduction of payments to the Unemployment Insurance Fund on a "merit-rating" basis. Labor spokesmen opposed this and insisted upon liberalization of benefits. More conferences will be held on the issue.

4,000 Apply for Army, Navy Nurse Corps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—The American Red Cross said today that in the week ended Jan. 12 some 4,000 women applied for service in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps.

The recruiting period covered was the week after President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress on Jan. 6, said 20,000 nurses were urgently needed by the two services.

Murray Urges Manpower Parley As FDR Presses for Service Act

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—CIO President Philip Murray today renewed his proposal for a conference of labor, management, agriculture and government leaders to tackle urgent manpower shortages. Murray told the House Military Affairs Committee that never before was a conference of this type "so sure of success, or so much needed."

The CIO leader has asked War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to take the initiative in calling the conference.

"Nothing could so rally all groups in the United States in an all-out effort at this time as the demonstration of joint co-operation represented by a successful nationwide conference," he said.

Murray cited numerous specific reports from CIO unions to show that Army demands for manpower were exaggerated in many plants. He said that a report by the United Steelworkers showed that there was no manpower shortage in 75 percent of the cases where the Army said there was, and that a report by the United Electrical and Radio Workers showed a similar situation in 55 percent of the cases.

URGES PLANNING

Insisting that what is needed most is improved planning and utilization of manpower, Murray said that "a system of compulsion will create general confusion and delay and reduce rather than increase our productivity."

While opposing national service legislation, Murray said that he would support any legislation recommended by a conference of labor, management and agriculture.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt determined to send a new request to Congress for national service legislation in view of growing opposition to the May-Bailey bill within the House Military Affairs Committee.

Republican members of the committee, originally friendly to his proposal, have grown increasingly cool, and they have been joined by a number of Democrats.

The President conferred on the problem this morning with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff

of the Army, and Adm. Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and leaders of the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees, including Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Senate committee, Sen. Warren Austin (R-Vt.), Rep. Andrew May (D-Ky), chairman of the House committee, Rep. R. Ewing Thomason (D-Tex) and Rep. Hiram Andrews (R-NY).

ACTION NEEDED

The President said that he would probably send to the House Military Affairs Committee tomorrow a letter pointing out the need for extreme action, together with letters to the same effect from General Marshall and Admiral King.

He indicated that he would ask for limited national service as an immediate measure.

The President was asked by a radio correspondent to comment on what he termed Murray's "imposing" testimony.

Mr. Roosevelt replied with a question as to whether Murray had offered an alternative.

Told that Murray had urged better manpower utilization by voluntary means, the President replied that administration officials don't think it will work.

Murray emphasized that manpower was only one of a number of key production problems, and that falling down on critical items had been due also to stepping up of requirements and to changes in design.

He strongly urged better coordination between Army government procurement agencies.

AIRCRAFT PLANT

The CIO leader cited one case of a big aircraft plant to employ 8,000 workers which is built in San Diego, which he termed "one of the most critical areas in the country."

In one instance, he said, he was called by a procurement official who told him that 1,500 workers were

needed at once by Bell Aircraft in Buffalo.

But on checking with local union officials, Murray added, he discovered that 1,500 workers had been laid off the same day.

Murray also pointed to the importance of wage adjustments in the cotton duck and foundry programs where there are acute manpower shortages.

The CIO president was backed up by vice-president Leo Jandreau of the United Electrical and Radio Workers; John J. Manowski of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Percy Llewellyn of the United Auto Workers.

Jandreau, who is the UE leader in Schenectady, said that his union has found that the companies they deal with need more war contracts rather than manpower.

He said that some companies are concentrating on postwar plans rather than on civilian production. He also pointed to a failure to integrate cutbacks with new needs for stepped up production.

Critical Jobs Listed In 26-29 Induction Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission today implemented the draft priority directive of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes with a new list of critical and essential activities that will govern the induction order of 200,000 men 26 through 29 who are industrially deferred.

In general, men in industries and occupations listed as critical will be deferred the longest.

Newspapers, news syndicates and radio broadcasting retain their essential classification. The only communication occupations given critical status were military, naval and technical charts and maps, instructional and technical manuals; radio

communications; cable service; telegraph and telephone.

The list, drafted in conferences with the Army and Navy, Selective Service and the War Production Board, is based on the year-old list of 35 essential industries established to guide local draft board. However it lists roughly one-third of the several hundred sub-headed occupations as critical and the remaining two-thirds as essential.

Only seven industries were listed as critical in all sub-divisions. They cover production of aircraft and parts; ships, boats and parts; ordnance and accessories; ammunition, metal shapes and forgings for essential products; machinery, and essential rubber products.

FDR Urges: No Greek Reprisals

President Roosevelt does not want to see reprisals against the Greek National Liberation Front and its army, the ELAS, he implied in a message to Greek Premier Nicholas Plastiras.

The message, made public yesterday by the State Department, also expressed the hope that problems which led to the Greek crisis will be settled without delay in a democratic manner.

The President's message was a reply to Plastiras' request for help in the reconstruction of Greece.

The recent "tragic" civil war in Greece was a cause of profound sorrow to the American people, Roosevelt said.

Solution of Greek problems, he emphasized, is of great importance to the future of Greece and the successful conclusion of the war.

"I have been reassured by your recent statements that the cessation of hostilities will not be followed by reprisals," the President wrote to Plastiras, "but will be the prelude to early decisions, by means of free democratic processes, on the vexed questions which led to civil strife."

"This government, in collaboration with our allies, stands ready to assist wherever practicable in the rehabilitation of your long-suffering nation."

Prime Minister Churchill, queried yesterday in the House of Commons on Greek questions, praised Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's recent remarks regarding Greek "minorities" as "admirably handled." Scobie, on the

eve of the truce, accused the EAM and ELAS of having started the strife in Greece.

President Roosevelt's message is most encouraging to friends of Greece here, Demetrios Christophorides, editor of the Greek American Tribune, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Christophorides especially welcomed the President's wish that solution of Greek problems not be delayed, and that there should be no reprisals.

"If it were left to the Greek reactionaries," he said, "the civil war would continue. A solution must be based on international mediation which has been made possible by the people's resistance to anti-democratic pressure."

The Greek American editor believes that EAM-ELAS is now in a fairly strong position to assure democratic settlement of the "vexed questions which led to civil strife"—failure to root out quislings from public life and unwarranted British intervention.

According to the truce, Christophorides explained, ELAS military occupation of three-fifths of Greece was recognized; ELAS was not forced to lay down its arms despite Scobie's earlier insistence, and ELAS has been able to counter reactionary reprisals by holding on to the quislings it took prisoner.

Foe Must Surrender, Churchill Reaffirms

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill today reaffirmed that Germany will be forced to her knees by unconditional surrender and announced his complete agreement with President Roosevelt

on the aims of the Atlantic Charter. Answering a series of questions at the reopening of Parliament after the Christmas recess, the Prime Minister clearly showed that he and the President were in harmony in their views of the Atlantic Charter as a "standard of aims—not a law."

Churchill sidestepped all questions regarding Greece during the verbal parrying of the question period, asking the members to await the government's full-dress statement on the Greek situation on Thursday.

Laborite Rhys John Davies asked whether Churchill didn't think that the unconditional surrender policy

was stiffening German resistance and prolonging the war.

"No sir," the Prime Minister replied. "We don't take that view at all. I think the House would be overwhelmingly against our attempting to make peace by negotiation."

Loud cheers greeted this statement.

"At any rate our allies would be overwhelmingly opposed to such a course," Churchill added.

UNTIL SURRENDER

"I am not of the opinion that our demand for unconditional surrender is prolonging the war. In any event, the war will be prolonged until unconditional surrender has been obtained."

Davies asked, whether in view of the theory a recent statement by President Roosevelt "cast doubt on" the genuineness of the Atlantic Charter, would Churchill make a statement.

The Prime Minister replied that far from casting doubt on the genuineness of the Charter, President Roosevelt was reported to have declared on Dec. 22 that its objectives were as valid as they were in 1941 but that all the objectives of the Charter were not likely to be attained immediately.

"I am in agreement with these statements," Churchill said.

"I really do not think there is any need to go into that. It has been very well described by the President as a standard of aims—an indication of the direction in which we are proceeding. It is not a law."

He recalled that he made a statement to the Empire and India regarding the Atlantic Charter, as a result of a very careful cabinet discussion, to the effect that the objects, purpose and principles of the Charter were already being achieved by a process of extending self-government.

1st Takes Houffalize; 'Monty' Strikes North

PARIS, Jan. 16 (UP).—Allied armies launched attacks today on both flanks of the far-flung Western Front.

In the Ardennes Bulge, tanks of the U. S. First Army captured Houffalize and joined the Third Army

there to form a strong front that promised speedy elimination of the remaining stump of the salient which two weeks ago imperiled Liege.

In the north, Field Marshal Sir B. L. Montgomery's tanks and infantry went over to the attack at the Dutch frontier only 25 miles from the Rhineland industrial center of Munchen-Gladbach, seeking to reduce the long-standing German salient reaching into Holland between Gellenkirchen and Roermond.

In the south, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army in Alsace struck to wipe out the Germans' Rhine bridgehead above Strassbourg and immediately cut it by two miles.

Montgomery's attack, breaking a two-month stalemate in the southeast corner of Holland, was concentrated at a point just north of Sittard, 41 miles west of Gellenkirchen, where the perimeter of the 200-square-mile salient crosses the frontier.

NAZIS SURPRISED

Mounted with very little artillery support, it apparently caught the Germans by surprise as initial progress was reported against "only moderate resistance." Montgomery's famed tanks struck across flat, lightly wooded terrain but the area is in the forefield of the Siegfried line and known to be powerfully defended.

When tanks of the Second "hell on wheels" Armored Division crashed into Houffalize from the north after calling up bulldozers to clear away the burned-out hulks of German armor, they found the erstwhile bulge hub abandoned.

The garrison apparently had escaped to the northeast during a momentary break in the First Army's road block across the St. Vith highway where German counter-attacks precipitated fierce armored clashes Monday.

1,500 PRISONERS

The road had again been firmly sealed by the recapture of Cherain, four miles outside Houffalize, and judging from the nearly 1,200 prisoners taken by the First Army in 24 hours—the biggest one-day bag to date—many of the Houffalize garrison did not escape.

8-Inch Snow Blankets City

New Yorkers who've been going around with their collars pulled up, their hats pulled down and their legs ankle deep in slush can look forward to a slight let-up. The snow—or, rather, sleet or, rather, rain—has stopped.

A 40-mile wind whipped around the city yesterday. Along with it went eight inches of assorted precipitation. High buildings were coated with ice; planes were grounded; streets became pools of mush.

Temperatures today will hover between 25 and 30 degrees, with diminishing winds. Almost 7,000 Department of Sanitation workers, with 1,494 pieces of equipment, were working all day yesterday, clearing the streets. Approximately 2,000 had worked through Monday night to get rid of the weekend's accumulation.

No traffic accidents were reported, but a few pedestrians injured themselves slightly. Subways in general were running on time, with the exception of a minor slowdown on the IRT.



Wearing white camouflage capes and headgear, members of the First Army's 30th Division are shown on patrol on a snowy hillside somewhere near the embattled town of Stavelot, Belgium. The American at right holds a bazooka ready.

Yanks 17 Miles from Tarlac on Manila Road

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Wednesday, Jan. 17 (UP).—U.S. Sixth Army tanks and infantry, advancing four more miles, have driven 32 miles into Luzon to within approximately 75 air-line miles of Manila, it was announced today.

The Americans on the eastern flank of the Lingayen Gulf beachhead repulsed the first Japanese counter-attack Sunday night, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's war bulletin said.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Jan. 16 (UP).—U.S. 6th Army flying columns today were within 17 miles of Tarlac, next Japanese stronghold on the road to Manila, as the Luzon invasion

went into its second week with still no sign of major opposition to the American sweep southward across the central plains.

Tarlac is the junction of highways 13 and 3, which merge into one broad hard-surfaced road leading to Manila, 64 miles to the south. American planes have subjected it to heavy poundings.

The southward advances, coupled with drives that have widened the Lingayen Gulf beachhead to 45 miles, gave Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's 6th Army troops possession of 675 square miles.

A battle was developing northwest of the bridgehead in the Rosario-Pozorrubio sector below the mountain resort of Baguio, site of the Philippine puppet government.

The Japanese were fighting hard to prevent the Americans from cutting north-south roads. American artillery was reported hammering Japanese positions in the Benguet mountains. One column striking overland along the southern fringes of the mountains in the Urdaneta area was within 12 miles of Tayug, on the last direct road winding up to Baguio.

A front dispatch from United Press correspondent Francis McCarthy reported that Baguio was jammed with Japanese civilians and military officials.

Most of the bridges extending over swamps and streams beyond the beachhead have been repaired. Long stretches of two lane concrete and gravel highways are open for high speed movement of armored vehicles and truck convoys.

Clash Marks Rent Hearing

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Representatives of real estate interests and of small business clashed sharply today at a public hearing on commercial rent control in New York City.

The measure, sponsored by a special legislative committee headed by GOP Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens of Putnam County would set rent ceilings on business premises, excluding office buildings, at 15 percent above March 1, 1943, levels.

Spokesmen for small business, including a Joint Rent Action Committee headed by former Assemblyman John Lamula and the American Business Congress, contended that there was rampant profiteering in commercial rents.

A "loophole," permitting landlords to raise rents above ceiling levels if they can show they are not making 6 percent net profit on the assessed value of their property plus 2 percent mortgage amortization, was attacked as opening the doors to profits amounting to as much as 75 percent of the landlord's investment.

The small businessmen were joined by the American Labor Party, the CIO and Mayor LaGuardia's rent commissioner, Joseph Platzker, all of whom noted that more than the interests of businessmen was involved. ALP spokesman Arthur Schutler urged freezing of rents at the March 1, 1943 level without any increases as a measure against inflation.

Ray Edmundson Drops Suit

Attorneys for Ray Edmundson, former Illinois president of the United Mine Workers who led an anti-Lewis movement, announced that court action challenging the recent national elections in the union, will be dropped.

This followed the report from Springfield, Ill., of a "peace" concluded between Edmundson and Hugh White, whom Lewis appointed to succeed him as head of the district. Edmundson announced that his committee for district autonomy in the UMWA, was dissolved. He was ruled off the ballot as Lewis' opponent and moved to challenge the recent "Ya" balloting.

In a public statement, Edmundson gave "national wartime stress" and the new negotiations facing the union as a reason. Mr. Edmundson's action is viewed as a personal one which has not obtained from Lewis the least concession towards turning the union to support of the country's war program. That is still a fight for the half million members of the UMWA.

DeLacey, Powell, Marcantonio Get Key House Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House approved today several outstanding progressives to major committee posts after they had been proposed by the Democratic caucus. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) was assigned to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Although denials of friction were numerous among Democratic members of the caucus, it was reported by various participants that Marcantonio had been approved only after an attempt by Rep. Lyle H. Boren of Oklahoma to force withdrawal of his name. Speaker Sam Rayburn protested any rejection of Marcantonio to the Commerce Committee. As former member of the committee, Rayburn told his cohorts that he would not support any man in whom he did not have complete confidence. Marcantonio's appointment, Rayburn said, was deserved and justified.



Rep. Marcantonio

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York was granted places on the Invalid Pensions and Labor and Indian Affairs Committees. These appointments were a slap to Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, who vowed he would not sit with the Negro Congressman in any part of the House.

DELACEY NAMED

Rep. Hugh Delacey (D-Wash.), against whom Rankin had also poisonous remarks became a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. Newcomers Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California and Mrs. Emily Douglas of Illinois were honored with appointments to the Foreign Affairs Committee. These posts have never before been given to first-termers, especially women.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D-Conn) also made one of the major groups, receiving a post on the Committee on Banking and Currency.

At the same time, Rep. J. Hart (D-NJ) was named head of the newly-created Committee on Un-American Activities. Other Democrats on the new committee are Rankin, who engineered its creation, and Reps. John R. Murdock, Ariz.; J. W. Robinson, Utah; Herbert C. Bonner, N.C., and J. Hardin Peterson, Fla.

Two years ago when Marcantonio's name was offered to the Democratic caucus as a candidate for the Judiciary Committee, his name was removed.

Dealers to Use Cigaret Cards

Some relief for smokers may be on the way within two weeks if a voluntary rationing plan, announced by the National Association of Tobacco Dealers, works out.

The NATC, which distributes cigarettes to 1,250,000 retail outlets, is asking retailers to sell only 15 smokes a day to regular customers. Under its plan, retailers will issue numbered and signed ration cards to their customers, and customers will sign a declaration saying they have not received cards elsewhere.

The plan is the first to be adopted by any industry on a voluntary basis, OPA has no objections.

Farm Workers Upstate Toil in Filth and Sweat

Crowded in filthy shacks and sheds, sometimes in horse stalls, thousands of migrant men, women and children in upstate New York work 60 hours a week in farm labor camps, it is revealed in a report issued yesterday by the Consumers League of New York.

The report is based on a survey of 22 labor camps in nine counties, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Cayuga, Wayne, Orleans, Erie and Dutchess.

The survey was made last summer at the height of the crop-picking.

As many as five to nine persons often cook, eat and sleep in space sufficient for a bed or two and a table, the report states. Often when the family is large, its members sleep crosswise on a single bed. Garbage litters the camp ground generally, flies and mosquitoes fill the unscreened living quarters and outside toilets are in such bad condition that pickers are forced to use the woods.

FEDERAL CAMPS

The report points out the contrast between living and working conditions in these New York state camps and those provided workers brought here from Jamaica and the Bahamas under international contracts by the Federal War Food Administration. These latter often receive higher wages, they are guaranteed work 75 percent of the time and \$3 a day for each day unemployed. Their contracts are specific as to living conditions, so that their camps are clean, well-equipped and sanitary. Further, the Federal Government provides full medical and dental care, and

the workers receive protection under child labor laws, workmen's compensation and other Federal and State laws.

But in the New York State farm camps, no provision is made for medical care, aside from an occasional clinic in the few child-care clinics. And wages are low and no minimum is guaranteed.

Farm workers come to New York State from as far away as Florida. Many are Negroes, others are largely of foreign origin. They are hired by agents or padrones who paint glowing pictures of the camps and the work, but provide no written contracts.

At one camp 60 school-age boys and girls were counted in the fields in the fall after the public schools had opened. No working permits are issued, however, nor are they asked for by the operators, and no truant officer ever appears. The children are never listed on the operators' books, but everyone in camp older than six is considered a picker.

"New York has some laws," says the League, "which, if enforced, would help the situation. The Consumers League of New York will use its efforts to secure enforcement of these laws. It will also try to secure additional legislation. Effort must be made to bring agricultural workers under the coverage of the Workmen's Compensation and Minimum Wage laws. Further, written legal contracts should be required by law."



Honoring Lenin's Memory: Speakers at the Madison Square Garden rally Monday night leader, on the 21st anniversary of his death. L. to r., James Ford, vice-president of the Communist Political Association; Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, veteran Communist leader; Dr. Harry F. Ward, Union Theological Seminary professor emeritus; Earl Browder, CPA president, and Gilbert Green, New York State CPA president. —Daily Worker Photo

Council Demands State Return \$31,000,000 in Taxes to City

By HARRY RAYMOND

The City Council by unanimous vote yesterday sent to Gov. Dewey and the State Legislature the Sharkey-Cohen resolution demanding the state restore to New York City \$31,000,000 in revenues from the cigarette, utility, banking and stock-transfer taxes formerly enjoyed by the city.

In a second unanimous vote the councilmen adopted a resolution by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, calling on Mayor LaGuardia to officially proclaim the week of Feb. 12 Negro History Week.



Ben Davis, Jr.

The Davis resolution calls on the schools, libraries and other public bodies and institutions to conduct observances of Negro History Week by classroom lectures, displays, celebrations and other public functions.

SHARKEY HITS GRAB

Sharkey assailed the Republican-controlled legislature for doubling and grabbing the city-initiated cigarette tax, slashing the city's share of the bank tax and deposing the city of revenues of the utility tax. He argued the purpose of taxation was not, as the state administration apparently sees it, to amass a surplus of \$310,000,000 in the state treasury, but to finance public improvements.

Besides seeking an end to the state tax grab, the Council resolution asks the Governor and Legislature to increase state contributions for city schools and unemployment and veteran relief.

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican and Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, said the resolution should go further by asking that the city be given additional taxing power. Majority spokesmen, however, made it clear they did not want to saddle any additional tax burden on the city, but sought a just share for the city of taxes already levied.

Later the Council sent to the committee on Parks and Thoroughfares a local law by Councilman Davis designating an area in Harlem as George Washington Carver Place, in honor of the great Negro scientist.

The area has no name at present. It is the triangular plot bounded on the north by 155th St. and Macombs Bridge and on the south by 153d St.

Early in the meeting Majority

Earl Browder's speech at the Garden Monday night will be printed in the Sunday Worker. Other speeches will appear in the Daily Worker.

Leader Sharkey called attention to fact that many bills had been introduced affecting the Department of Licenses, and complained that License Commissioner Paul Moss had snubbed all efforts of Council committees seeking information.

Sharkey warned Commissioner Moss that if he continued to ignore the Council, committees having bills dealing with his department would be turned into investigating committees, and that he would be compelled to appear before them by subpoenas.

Raise Acreage Goal for 1945

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced final agricultural production goals for 1945 today. The goals called for seeding 363,635,000 acres in 1945, a 3 percent increase over last year, and meat production slightly greater than in 1944.

Wards Snags Army Orders

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (UP).—Montgomery Ward and Co. anticipated that the war would end by Jan. 1, 1945, and issued a special mid-winter sales catalogue on that assumption, according to an affidavit on file in federal court today.

The affidavit, filed by Maj. Warren F. Daley, government member of Wards' seized Chicago plants, said that as a result of the catalogue, business had increased and the Army was having difficulty in filling orders.

The affidavit, filed yesterday, was one of many issued by the government in support of its petition for a temporary injunction restraining Ward officials from interfering with government operation of the mail order company's properties in seven cities. These were seized Dec. 28 to enforce War Labor Board directives on wages and maintenance of union membership.

The affidavit was in reply to a previous charge by Harold L. Pearson, treasurer of Montgomery Ward and Co. that the Army was running the firm into bankruptcy.

News Capsules

14 Die in Chicago Fire

Fourteen persons were killed yesterday when fire swept through the six-story General Clark Hotel on the northern edge of the Chicago Loop. Thirteen of the victims were men and the other an unidentified woman who jumped from a three-story window. All the dead were permanent guests at the hotel. The fire swept through four upper stories. Guests leaped into nets or ran down fire escapes.

E. B. Lott, normally superintendent of Rushville, Mo., schools, looked back on a busy week, and said times weren't what he would call normal. A teacher was ill, and he doubled in arithmetic in the classroom. After school, he coached basketball. In the middle of the week the school's janitor-bus driver quit. Lott is holding down that job, too. After a couple of basketball games he swept out the gym. To round out the week, he worked as a butcher on Saturday.

Coast Guardsman Matthew P. Ferringo, 19, radioman, from Brooklyn, inherited five homes,

some property and an 85-foot sailboat when he arrived in Italy recently for the first time in his life, the Coast Guard said yesterday. Ferringo, a radar operator on a troop transport running the Atlantic and Mediterranean, began a search for his father's family when his ship pulled into Italy. He found 15 aunts and uncles, 25 cousins and his grandmother in Amalfi. The grandmother, who owns most of the village, turned over papers to Ferringo, one of 13 American grandsons, giving him rights on the houses, the property and the boat.

Women alcoholics are harder to cure than men, according to a report yesterday by the Yale Plan Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Inebriates. Dr. E. M. Jellinek, reporting the first half year's work at the clinics in New Haven and Hartford, said they showed 54 percent success with men and only 45 percent success with women. The cure of married patients was 10.7 percent higher than single persons, and the success with persons in skilled or higher occupations was 62.6 percent greater than those in unskilled occupations.

Blame Communists in Douds Case, Why Not for Weather?

By GEORGE MORRIS

Don't like the weather? It's "Communism."

The sudden flare-up of a mysterious "Communism" issue in connection with the NLRB's requested resignation from its New York regional director Charles T. Douds, was yesterday disclosed to be the work of sinister forces that have long been scheming to split the CIO and nullify the no-strike pledge. This was shown at a meeting of several CIO and AFL union officials at the regional offices of the United Auto Workers here where a movement was launched under the slogan "Keep Douds in Office." A resolution adopted charges that "Communists" are out to remove Douds.

The group, in the main Social Democrats, Socialists and Trotskyites in office or employed by the UAW regional office here, by the Textile Workers Union, by Samuel Wolchok's United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, and by two AFL locals, chose Charles Kerrigan, regional UAW director, as its spokesman. Mr. Kerri-

gan was chosen to front for the group because ordinarily he does not associate himself with those disruptive elements.

"I understand that the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will also issue a statement," said Mr. Kerrigan when questioned by reporters. Earlier his press representative said that Frederick Umhey, secretary of the ILGWU, informed the group that his union will associate itself with the move.

REFUSES FACTS

Asked if he knew of any "Communists" who aim to oust Douds, Kerrigan said, "We are not in position to name names now, but feel

that an investigation would disclose that Communists are behind the move."

On further questioning, however, he admitted that he knew of no CIO or AFL union in New York or nationally or Communists of any unions who want to oust Douds.

"Communists on the National Labor Relations Board want to oust him," he then added.

"Is [H. A.] Millis (NLRB chairman) and Mr. [John M.] Houston (board member) Communists?" this reporter then asked Kerrigan.

"No, they are not Communists," Kerrigan replied, adding that people in the NLRB "and that includes stenographers" are out to remove him.

Millis and Houston voted to ask Douds' resignation, with board member Gerald Reilly in the minority favoring Douds.

INNER OFFICE FIGHT

The entire rumpus grew out of internal administrative friction in the Regional NLRB office here involving Douds and members of his staff and the national board. Complaints were made against Douds by Oscar Smith, NLRB field director. But the idea that the administrative squabbles could be related to "communism" was laughed off by representatives of unions whose work is handling NLRB cases.

"It has now reached a point where if anybody doesn't like anything, they just yell 'communism,'" was a typical reaction.

At the office of the Communist Political Association, the whole "Communist plot" charge was termed both preposterous and ridiculous.

The CIO Council of Greater New York declared in a statement through its secretary-treasurer Saul Mills:

"The requested resignation of NLRB regional director Charles T. Douds apparently arises from differences relating to the board's internal management and procedures. As far as we know, no CIO union was involved in the events leading to the national board's action, and the matter had not been brought to the attention of the CIO in New York. Judgment as to Douds' fitness for his position, therefore, has nothing to do with the handling of matters concerning CIO unions."

Mr. Douds' removal is opposed by both Phillip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL. But the group of people who gathered at the UAW regional office conceived of a plan to give an impression that they, in their fight against the supposed "Communists," have the backing of Green and Murray.

PHONY PICKET SIGNS

Trotskyite Socialists, David Dubinsky's and Wolchok's people became active as bees on this phony issue, delighted at what they believe is an opportunity to hoodwink a few sincere but gullible people. Martin Gerber, Social Democratic director of Region 9-A, UAW, a supporter of Walter Reuther, is their ringleader. With several of the most vicious red-baiting newspapers, especially cooperative, they staged pickets outside NLRB offices, 120 Wall St., yesterday, carrying signs saying "anti-Communist" unions want Douds to stay.

5,000 Women in 42 Plants Back Pledge

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Five thousand women from 42 war plants here signed petitions, pledging to "vote 'Yes' in the no-strike pledge referendum" now being conducted by the United Automobile Workers union.

Collected in 36 hours the signatures were presented last Friday to the Army and Navy at an impressive ceremony at the Federal Building here.

A delegation of about 50 women war workers, headed by Mrs. Pat Televis, steward at the Briggs-Conner plant of Local 742 and Joan Ferrone, of the Plymouth plant, secretary of the Women's Division of the UAW National Committee for Retention of the No-Strike Pledge, presented the petitions to Lieut. Com. Russell Peters, of the Navy, and Lieut. Col. Milton J. Gearing, of District No. 1, 6th Service Command.

The women's delegation included wives with husbands now on various battlefields. There was also women whose menfolk were killed in action.

TEXT OF PLEDGE

The petitions were presented with an inscribed scroll, bearing the title, "We Keep Our Pledge to America." The scroll contained the following pledge, which was upon every petition:

"We the undersigned women, came into war production to speed victory. Many of us were housewives before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. Many of us have small children. Some of us are grandmothers. To us, production to bring our boys home, production to speed victory so that the lives of our servicemen may be preserved, comes before everything else. We will vote 'YES' in the no-strike pledge referendum. America needs that pledge. We urge all our sisters and brothers in the UAW-CIO to do the same."

Most of the women came in work clothes. Mrs. Ferrone, the secretary

of the committee, who is a drill press operator, said her husband, Pfc. William C. Ferrone, is in the South Pacific, with the 4th division, Marine Corps. He is "very much opposed to strikes now, and urged that the pledge be retained," and "it burns me up when someone is striking now," she added.

Her husband worked in the aircraft dept. at Ford Rouge, and was an active member of Ford Local, 500, UAW-CIO.

Mrs. John Zielke, Jr., whose husband was killed in action in the liberation battle of France, December 3, 1944, said:

"Our boys fight for their lives and for ours. If we keep striking that don't give them morale. By keeping our pledge, we help them and we shorten the war."

Her husband went into the Army Jan. 1, 1942. They were married April 12, 1944, when he came home on furlough. She has been working for the last two years at the Briggs-Conner plant.

Rebecca Norris, Negro, member of Local 208, UAW-CIO, said that "keeping the pledge is the only way we can win the war." Smilingly, she added, she hopes to get one of the boys and get married, when they come home.

Mrs. Lillian Lescinkas of the Ford Rouge plant whose husband is in France, said she has four brothers in the Army, one of them is in a hospital now. She works at Ford Rouge.

The workers "shouldn't strike against themselves and against the boys over there," she said.

Mrs. Audrey Jelly, of Ford Auxiliary 233, was very indignant that "this issue was allowed to get to the referendum stage."

"Thomas, my husband," said Mrs. Jelly, "who is District committeeman, works like mad producing for the boys, and time has to be wasted on this kind of voting. It's a darn shame."

3 Trenton UAW Locals Join No-Strike Plea

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Emphasizing the need for an overwhelming "Yes" vote on the no-strike pledge, officials of the CIO United Auto Workers locals covering the three largest aircraft plants in the Trenton area yesterday issued a joint statement urging members "not to be provoked into betraying labor and our fighting men."

The three locals represented by the declaration were Eastern Aircraft Local 731, Roller Bearing Local 502 and Fleetwing Local 130.

Those who argue for revocation of the pledge as a means of winning gains from employers and the War Labor Board present a "false and dangerous" argument, the leaders said. Labor in the main has been able "to maintain its hard-earned position precisely through its patriotic refusal to be provoked into strikes," they declared.

Granting that management provocations and delays on grievances have strained workers' patience, the leaders commented:

"But we cannot agree that labor must now meet these unpatriotic deeds with any action that will do incalculable harm to our boys, our country and ourselves. If we had any illusions that the war was almost over, the events on the Western Front in Europe have driven them from our minds."

Labor-baiters pray for a wave of strikes to turn servicemen against unions, they warned, but they expressed confidence that workers "who have given such a superb demonstration of their loyalty and understanding, will not fall victim to these false voices."

The UAW, representing workers in the heart of war industry, owes a special responsibility to the nation in its current referendum on the no-strike pledge, the union officials said.

"If the bars are let down in these industries and the road opened even to the possibility of widespread strikes and stoppages, it would be a major catastrophe for the country, a tremendous blow to the morale of our fighting men and a great victory for the enemy," they declared.

Signers are executive board members, shop committeemen and other officials. Local 731 representatives were Dan Montani, D. S. Lewis, Jr., David Jamison, Samuel D. Jacobs, Anthony F. DeFazio, Samuel Tauber, Harry Prosnoski, Michael Pinto and Stephen Zimmerman.

John Spain and David C. Rankin signed for Local 502. Officials from Local 130 who signed were Russell N. Stanton, president; Norman A. Meyers, vice-president; John Wilson, treasurer; Archie Chatto, Jr., financial secretary, and Thomas Minifri, recording secretary.

Mayor Sees FDR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York paid what he called a "routine visit" today to President Roosevelt. He declined afterwards to give any hint of the subjects discussed.

Charge Anti-Union Bias In B'klyn Naval Depot

The CIO United Federal Workers charged yesterday that discriminatory and unfair labor practices recently instituted at the Naval Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, were seriously impeding essential war production.

Emilio Massa, president of the union at the depot, and 24 other highly skilled workers have been fired for protesting a new production procedure which would have forced the keeping of extensive and

unnecessary records, reducing production, the union said.

Firings took place after the personnel relations officer under Capt. Kirk, supply officer in command, had postponed an appointment with union spokesmen to discuss the new procedure.

Herman Serby, national UFWA representative, said that the firings, involving a third of the entire skilled personnel of the Navy uniform shop, were only the latest in a series of management actions harmful to morale and hampering output. He said union officials in Washington were asking an immediate conference with Navy Department officials to discuss the entire situation and demand reinstatement of those fired.

The formal charge on which dismissals were made was insubordination. This, the union said, was apparently based on failure to comply with a verbal order to keep detailed records of garments they handle, pending a union-management conference on the problem. However, the one conference organized was postponed and the workers fired and a second, arranged with Capt. Kirk, banned the first local president, Massa, from participation, and was without result.

Massa stated that the union would not be provoked into strike action or any steps interfering with war production, regardless of developments.

"We have confidence that our employer, the government of the United States and the people of the country, will give us a square deal and the opportunity to contribute our utmost to winning the war," he said.

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Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Wheeler and Vandenberg

THERE was never any doubt, of course, as to where Sen. Burton Wheeler of Montana stands. His open plea for the rescue of Nazi Germany on Monday contained nothing new; the only noteworthy fact is the desperation and arrogance with which such a plea is made on the floor of the Senate in a country whose men are dying to defeat Nazi Germany. Wheeler opposes unconditional surrender, because he knows that Hitler can only be saved by the last-minute negotiation of a peace; and he confessed under questioning that he does not want our country to join a world security organization of any kind.

What we have here is the chief spokesman for the preservation of German fascism, and we should mark him well. And we should not let any of Mr. Wheeler's democratic-sounding proposals fool us in the least. His notion of a "federal Europe" is obviously a Europe under pro-German domination, since he does not want the Nazis to be punished; his sponsorship of a United Nations political council ought to give pause to all those who favor the same idea. For a council operating on Wheeler's principles would not settle any European problems in a progressive direction. It would only be a form to aggravate every unsettled issue.

We greet the bold counter-attack on Mr. Wheeler's speech by Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida. It is high time every arrogant spokesman for defeatism was answered so quickly. The Secretary of State told Wheeler off a week ago; now Pepper points out that the enemy is fighting fiercely not because he fears unconditional surrender but because there are men like Wheeler in the Senate.

And it is important to notice who came to Wheeler's defense. There were the confirmed isolationists like Hiram Johnson and Henrik Shipstead, but also Sen. Alexander Wiley, whom the Republicans just appointed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The readiness of a Wiley to defend Wheeler against Pepper is a clue to the real position of many Republican Senators; despite all their protestations of support to Dumbarton Oaks, they are in reality bed-fellows of open defeatism.

This brings us again to Mr. Vandenberg's speech of last week. In words, the two speeches were not so different, for Vandenberg assails our Allies in the same way, also has reservations about "underwriting an unjust peace," also belabors the windmills of power politics. In substance, Vandenberg is afraid, just like Wheeler, that the rising new forces of democracy are beyond the control of American reactionaries.

But there are real differences between the two men which makes Vandenberg far more dangerous. Burton Wheeler, after all, is a minority voice in the Democratic Party, which he does not control. Vandenberg is the intellectual mainstay and a major tactician of the Republicans, the leader of a party whose Senators could wreck international cooperation. The other difference is that Vandenberg has been forced to shift the ground of his attack. Wheeler makes a frontal assault. Vandenberg maneuvers, and it is his deception, which has taken in many administration supporters.

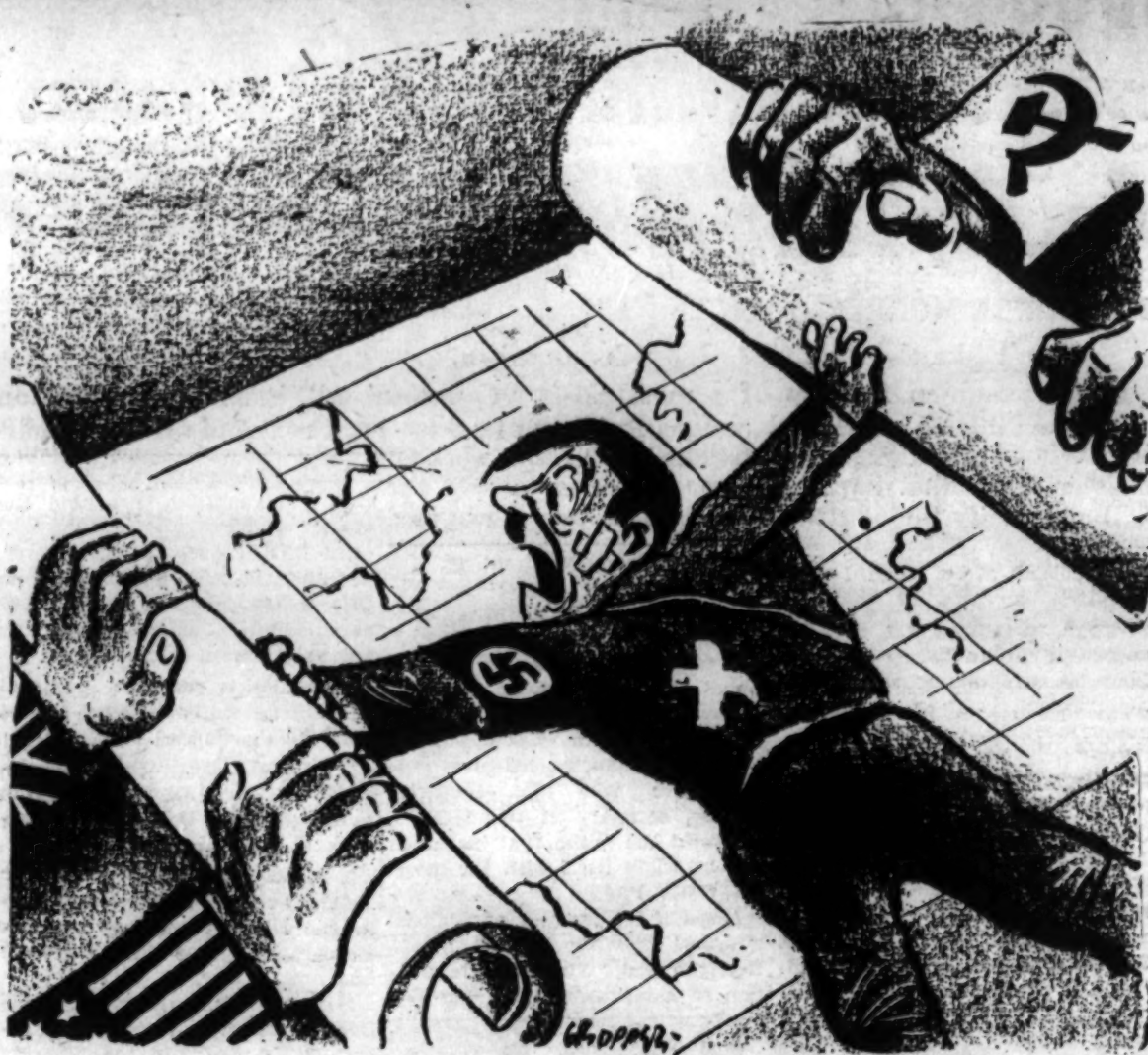
As Earl Browder pointed out at Madison Square Garden Monday night, Sen. Vandenberg has refurbished the old idea of "carrot and club diplomacy" toward the Soviet Union. He offers the carrot of a military alliance; behind his back is the club of wholesale revision of all European settlements after the war is over.

This is a proposal, as Browder puts it, to restrict the Teheran agreement to purely military matters, to give the United States a free hand for the revision of all political relations now being determined by the peoples of Europe.

Many questions in Europe can be postponed, such as the ultimate fate of the monarchies or the final decision of many European peoples on their ultimate form of government. But the immediate decisions—on mobilizing for war, on purging the Germans, on uniting Communists and all other progressives—these cannot be postponed, and every attempt to do so leads toward chaos and civil war. Yet it is just these decisions which worry Vandenberg, and it is these matters that he wants to be free to change at the war's end. That could only be done by the policing of Europe; such a policing carried through on the basis of disunity on political policy, would in fact lead to a future war.

That is why American public opinion should be thrown behind the President's desire to facilitate democratic settlements in Europe, the President's diplomacy of unity and conciliation with all our major Allies. This policy needs national support. Above all, it needs vocal spokesmen in the Senate.

CLOSING IN



— Between the Lines —

Questions for the Free Press

by Joseph Starobin

IT IS a little frightening to watch how some of the most respectable magazines and newspapers are deliberately misleading the American public on the subject of Poland. You would think that our press had learned something from its 20-year experience misinforming the country about Soviet Russia. You would think that the misrepresentation of Mikhailovich and Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia would have had a sobering effect. And remembering the outcry over Frederick C. Crawford's slanders against the French and Norwegian resistance movements, you would expect our press to be cautious. Especially when the issue of Poland is of such importance in the great-power relationships today.



Yet this policy of utter contempt for the intelligence and understanding of the American public goes on uncurbed. The elementary rules of a fact-finding profession are completely ignored.

On the train to Boston the other afternoon, I went over Newsweek, Time, and the week-end editions of the Herald Tribune and the Times. In all of them, you come across glib phrases to the effect that the Polish Provisional Government is a "creation" of the Soviet Union, that most members of the Lublin government are really Communists in disguise. Even a scrupulous commentator, like Andre Visson in the Herald Tribune, makes it appear that it is simply unthinkable for a man to be a Pole and a Communist at the same time.

It is conceded that the Communists of France are really Frenchmen. Alexander Uhl reports in PM earlier in the week that one of the most promising men for the future of Italian democracy is a Communist, Palmiro Togliatti. Our press is generally reconciled to the fact that the head of an Allied government, in Yugoslavia, is a Communist.

But when it comes to Poland, everything factual or analogous is forgotten. So the acting president of the Polish government, Boleslaw Berut, is acknowledged as a

Communist and somehow that means he cannot be a Pole, and is certainly a Russian agent.

Our newspapers refuse to accept the reality of Europe, that there are Communists in each country and they have all played a most notable role in liberating their own countries, and that is just as true in western Europe—where there are no Red Army men—as in the eastern Europe, where there are.

Our press insists upon exporting its own prejudices about American Communists to the European scene. So many people have the idea that an American who believes in Socialism is by that token less of an American. Transplanted to Europe this crude mentality of a Martin Dies completely misreads the reality, and completely misinforms our public. The result can be disastrous for our own national policy.

The facts are, of course, that the Communist movements of Europe are all native to their respective lands. They represent a tradition of Marxist thought and action which was present in each one of them before the Soviet Revolution. The fact is that the Communists worked alongside of non-Communist democrats everywhere in Europe to overthrow Hitler. And in none of these countries are the Communists attempting to set up Soviet states. They are working to consolidate the inevitable new forms of democracy which are the only possible transition from fascist domination.

That is just as true of Poland, and what is the consequence of denying the facts? The Soviet Union, you can be sure, will hardly be swerved from its policy of friendship with the only kind of Poland that wants to be friendly. Inside Poland, the peasants will go about their reconstruction. The Polish army will fight. The factories will be restored.

The only consequence will be the unpreparedness of the Amer-

ican people, a deliberate intellectual disarmament of our own citizens, making them prey to assaults from every scoundrel that happens to be on our shores or commands attention in the press.

Take Mr. Visson's analysis in the Herald Tribune last Sunday. After his initial phrase about Communists in Lublin, he goes on to characterize the Poles in exile "belonging to or backing the present government of Tomasz Arciszewski in London. Those are Poles who do not believe in the possibility of an agreement with Soviet Russia. There are many Poles, indeed, who are convinced that in Europe with a victorious Soviet Russia there is no place for an independent Poland. They prefer to stay in exile and wait until Soviet Russia may be weakened by a new revolution or defeated in another war."

Well, well—this is quite a cool mouthful, isn't it?

So what is the Soviet Union supposed to do, embrace these Poles, who want to have her "weakened by a new revolution or defeated in another war?"

And are we all to hail Mr. Vandenberg who insists that he will not support the Dumbarton Oaks proposal unless these very Poles are restored to power?

And who will fight this "another" war to defeat Soviet Russia? It won't be the government-in-exile, which has no forces for any such ambitious project.

It would presumably be our own American boys, invited to do the job for these gentlemen "who prefer to stay in exile."

Thus, misinformation about the London emigres and slander against the authentic Polish democrats becomes no more than an invitation to Americans to fight the Soviet Union.

Is it for this that our newspapers conceal the facts and distort the truth? It's time to ask and answer that question.

Worth Repeating

EVEN TIME MAGAZINE cannot stand the way Polltaxer Rankin put over the Dies Committee, and says in its issue of Jan. 15: Few minutes later Mississippi's rabble-rousing John Rankin brought the House back to its lowest common denominator, gave long life to the Dies Committee to Investigate un-American Activities. . . . Congress now had a new kind of permanent investigating committee. In irresponsible hands it could, as it often had under Martin Dies, become a threat to civil liberties, by using the authority and prestige of Congress for unscrupulous or bigoted ends.

Change the World

REPORTING last week's Town Hall Meeting of the Air in this newspaper I failed to mention, for space reasons, that I had been present at the actual broadcast.

Now with more elbow room I can describe the scene of the crime and how the big and most skillfully camouflaged lie-factory of them all grinds out its peculiar stuff over American air waves.

It's much better, of course, to sit at home if one wants to listen in. At the broadcast one is surrounded by all the classic White Guard.

I might have been ganged-up physically, if I had murmured a faint, Red boo of disgust. It was no New England Town Hall, my friends, but a homey little frame-up party, of the sort that goes on regularly at Rand School or Coughlinite headquarters in Yorkville.

Sitting right in front of me, hissing, booing and shrieking their little cooperheads off, was a typical pair I had seen around since Vladimir Lenin was first expelled for heretical revolt against the Czar, Algernon Lee and Simeon Strunsky.

Comrade X was dressed in his same old-fashioned black serge, with stiff, white celluloid collar and pincenez. He still does research



by Mike Gold

work for Dubinsky, Dies and Abe Cahan. He and Mrs. Y, his faded, faithful spouse, are authors of many a long letter from the "people" in the New Leader and New York Times, anent Greece, Poland and the CIO—all nests of you know what.

Then down in front, rising for a flock of orations, was none other than our old friend, that Son of the American Revolution, Lambert Fairchild, furcoat and all. America Firster, real estate, anti-immigrant, Mr. Fairchild was much in evidence at the rally.

The hoopla and red fire of the Dewey campaign in which he was so active, were missing, but Mr. Lambert made the same sort of speech he did during the campaign. Maybe nobody has yet informed him it has ended. Max Eastman was also in evidence, now he is an editor of Reader's Digest, this country's most widely-sold counterpart of Europe's quisling press.

ONE could recognize Dubinsky stooges and Trotskyites and Coughlinites and all the same familiar elements now so active all over the nation in a sinister campaign to divert America from the war on Hitler into a war on the Soviet Union or England. Yes, it was a rally, not a Town Hall forum, a John L. Lewis

A Skillfully Camouflaged Lie Factory

rally, a Dubinskyite rally. W. H. Chamberlin and H. J. Taylor on the one side versus Roger Baldwin versus Harry Gideonse in a so-called "debate" on Russia—what else could it have been, or its "alleged" impartial audience? And the week before saw as crudely camouflaged a debate on the Polish question.

Progressives of America must learn to place this phony "Town Hall Meeting of the Air" right smack in the place it belongs—along with the Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, La-Fontaine's Progressive, the whole kit and caboodle now agitating for a war on the Soviet Union or a quarrel with England or France or Marshal Tito—anything rather than keeping up this terrible war that is so rapidly smashing Hitler back into his lair.

IT IS a skillfully camouflaged campaign that vindicates Huey Long's cynical epigram "if ever fascism comes to America, it will do so under the guise of anti-fascism" or free speech, Town Hall forums and the like.

All this is commencing to shape up at every point like an organized campaign of corruption and undermining and red-herring conspiracy such as that which France got to know under Petain and Laval and similar agents. Maybe we must ask for a government investigation of all this curious wave of propaganda such as Town Hall organizes.

Let's Face It

THE current session of the State Legislature is the first since the American Labor Party primaries of last spring, in which the Dubinskyite Social-Democratic leadership of that party was swept out of office and a new leadership chosen, closely identified with the state CIO and several progressive AFL unions.

The former state ALP chiefs paid little attention to the Albany scene. Occasionally, when some measure or struggle became particularly hot, they issued a statement or sent a letter. Formally, of course, they drew up a state platform, but that is about as far as they would go.

The current leadership has already set up a legislative office in Albany, has drafted and submitted several bills embodying sections of its program and has handed out several press releases. Under the overall direction of State Secretary Hyman Blumberg and executive secretary Benjamin Fielding, and under the immediate supervision of a vigorous young attorney, Arthur Schutzer, the Albany office appears to be ready to make things hum.



by Max Gordon

WHILE it appears rarin' to go, I have the feeling, judging from its first week's activity, that the ALP office has not yet fully mapped the route along which it has to travel. By that I mean that it does not seem to have defined fully its relationship to the legislature and the manner in which it can work most effectively.

Obviously, with its one Assemblyman, Leo Isaacson of the Bronx, its aim cannot be to fight for passage of any of its proposed legislation on a partisan basis. Besides being useless in practice, it would be wrong in principle.

The various ALP community organizations consider it their job not to conduct legislative activities independently but to help unite the people of the community in non-partisan movements behind a progressive, pro-Roosevelt program. This is the key to the character of the ALP. Any departure from that course, any procedure which tends to follow partisan practices of the two major political parties, would invest the ALP with some of the characteristics of divisive, disruptive third party movements condemned by labor elsewhere.

IT WOULD appear to be the job of the ALP legislative apparatus and of Assemblyman

ALP Albany Office Set to Go Places

Isaacson to foster the same sort of unity within the Legislature around progressive legislation such as the ALP organization tries to foster among the people. The labor party is in a position to do this effectively, since Senators and Assemblymen received its endorsement in the recent election.

Such an approach is accepted in principle by the ALP leadership. Yet, its first week's activity did not appear to be entirely consistent with it. Assemblyman Isaacson introduced several bills similar to those introduced by other Assemblymen of the two major parties and the activity of the ALP office was confined chiefly to publicizing his introduction of these measures. There are strong indications, however, that the ALP was simply getting its bearings in the course of the first week.

I am not by any means suggesting here that the ALP ought not to introduce any bills of its own. I am suggesting, however, that the ALP can be effective only if its major attention and activity are devoted to forging unity among Democrats and liberal Republicans in the Legislature around progressive legislation, irrespective of its source.

Such a course, incidentally, would bring it into closer harmony with the state CIO, which is committed to a non-partisan policy and is pursuing it in its legislative work.

Making the Grade

THE proposed budget for education for the school year 1945-46 has finally been brought to light by the Finance Committee of the New York City Board of Education. It is, almost without exception, in every detail a status quo budget. It does not reflect in the slightest the improved financial condition of both the city and state; and it most certainly does not reflect the democratic aspiration of the citizens of "America's largest city."

This is a budget intended to operate between July 1 of this year and the same date next year. Those will be days when we shall have come to victory—and moved on beyond it to face the great problems of peace. Two paths will lie before us then. One is the path of expansion: expansion of our economy, the opening of vast new opportunities to our own people and to the peoples throughout the world, the deepening of democracy. The other is the path of those without vision, who plod along without recognizing the great and necessary role of education in a war and postwar world.

The present proposed budget ignores vital



by Harold Collins

school needs. It brushes aside difficulties that already exist in the schools. It follows in the footsteps of a previous budget that was far from adequate. The finance committee now proposes to spend \$60,000 less than last year.

HOW is this to be done? For one thing, the report proceeds on the assumption that the schools will have some 25,000 fewer students next year than it had this. But a similar estimate last year of an expected drop in enrollment of 60,000 this year has already proven to be off by a mere 35,000—or more than half! And as a result there are already in our schools, at all levels, more than 500,000 school children in classes of more than 35, and over 100,000 in classes of more than 40! What will this next bit of figure-juggling bring us to by the time 1946 rolls around?

As for the quality of our educational services, the Finance Committee exhibits a calm disregard of actual needs that verges on contempt.

Will there be thousands of returning veterans and war workers wanting to take up their studies in evening schools? Very well, says the committee, let's cut the evening-school budget!

A 'Status Quo' Budget Is a Step Backwards

Is there already a real back-log of unfilled needs in child care—nursery schools, a real guidance program, after-schools and vacation playgrounds? Here the committee grows positively soft. It recommends appropriations to "meet some of the demands. . ."

AND finally, are teachers harassed beyond all decency by the effort to make ends meet, in view of the fact that their salaries are still at a pre-war level? The committee has given its "consideration" to the problem! But, no, it is merely mirage; for "consideration" is all the committee will give. Not a single recommendation will it offer for salary increases.

A "status quo" budget is actually a long step backwards. The finance committee must not be permitted to form the basis for New York City's educational budget. The schools of our city are the backbone of our democratic development forward. The school teachers who have been manning them under strain during these years of war must not be left to fight for their maintenance and improvement alone. This is a fight in which all trade-unionists and progressives belong. The Board of Education must hear their voices.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Name of Greek Communist Party

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The garbling of the name of the Greek Communist Party's paper in Joseph Starobin's article of Jan. 10 just won't do. In an otherwise excellent handling of an important political disclosure, your writer had the title as "Rizospastis."

Your readers' respect for you will rise in the philological field, as it is already high in the political field, if they see you give translations from a foreign language with more fidelity.

Actually the transliteration would be "Rizospastis." There is an "s" before the "p." And instead of giving the last collection of letters as "stis," you ought to stick to the classical Greek.

V. C.

(Ed. Note: We regret the mistake on the first "s," but there is evidently a difference as to whether the original Greek should be transcribed literally, or whether the American reader should be given a break. "Rizospastis" seems more pronounceable than "Rizospastis." But our apologies to V. C. and our Greek American readers are in order, anyway.)

Town Hall Mysteries

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Blood pressure can rise high enough to force one to call a doctor. It almost occurred when I listened to town meeting of the air last night. Enraged was putting it mildly. I wrote last week attempting to suggest mass action. Later I realized that it was not a simple problem.

The town meeting was a sounding board for attacks on the Soviet Union. Of course fascism is no menace to "our way of life." We fight a war because it solves the unemployment problem, don't we? What a crew of foul, evil-minded scoundrels exhibited themselves last night.

If Communists say one thing but believe another how on earth are they to convey the political economy they truly support? Is this done by remote control?

R.L.

Ominous Songs by Town Hall Quartet

Boston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am not a Communist, but just a worker in progressive ranks. After listening to last Wednesday's "Town Hall Meeting" sponsored by the anti-labor Reader's Digest on the subject is Communism a Menace to America Way of Life, I was reminded of the days when Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Himmler talked in order to build Fascism and Nazism. These speakers did just that, only under different names. But they are not going to find American people so ignorant and gullible. It also reminded me of the words of Kamar Katifa, contemporary Armenian poet and author, who wrote:

"No, no it is impossible

"To hear a sweet song

"From a beastly owl,

"No, it can't be, it is impossible."

American people, especially the workers, did not expect to hear from these four anti-progressive feathered birds a sweet song and praise for our great ally, the Soviet Union.

ARIS.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Teaching History to Those Who Make It

By ART SHIELDS

There's nothing dull or "academic" about Phil Foner and George Squier, labor teachers at the Jefferson School, Sixth Ave and 16th St.

The Jefferson School is working closely with the trade union movement. Foner, its labor history teacher, had just come back from his weekly teaching swing among unionists in upstate New York when I talked to him yesterday afternoon.

"The Buffalo CIO Council and some AFL and CIO local unions sponsor my weekly lecture and labor history discussion period in the big lake city Friday night," said Dr. Foner. "And AFL and CIO unions sponsor my classes in Syracuse Saturday and in Rochester Sunday."

"AFL and CIO workers rotate as

chairmen at the classes in each city every week.

EAGER STUDENTS

"I never had more eager students," continued Foner, who has a background of years of college teaching.

"Negro and white steel workers, garment workers, 'UE' war industry workers, and others are interested in finding how labor won its victories in the past and learning what errors to avoid in the future."

Foner's labor history course is really a study in the development of organization and political thinking among the members of the most advanced class in America. And the background of the changing economic development, that gave birth first to craft unions, then to in-

dustrial unions, is woven into the picture.

Foner's upstate course is tabloidized into four two-hour sessions. In the Jefferson School building itself he gives two 12-session course on labor history and teaches other American history courses in addition. His 600-page history of American labor (International Publishers), the first of a set of two volumes, is scheduled for spring.

UNION HALLS

Both Squier and Foner also teach classes in various union halls in New York City.

It's hard to say where "trade unionism" ends and economics and politics begin in the class on Trade Union Principles and Practices, which Squier and Marcel Scherer of the "UE" union teach at the School.

"You can't separate them," said Squier last Monday. "The problems of incentive wages, the Negro workers during the reconversion period, women workers, full postwar employment are all tied in with the economic future, which means also the political future of America."

Bashfulness is definitely discouraged by the teachers. Women, they emphasize, must take their places as shop stewards and organizers, must share responsibility in controlling their jobs.

Labor teachers have hard jobs, but they like it. Foner, for instance, was going to a class at the furriers union, when he left me. This after his weekend shuttle to New York State's western points. And he's reading proof on his labor history besides.

Prosecute More Slaughterers

The OPA yesterday filed criminal information against six large new Jersey meat wholesalers and slaughterers in Newark Federal courts.

Recently criminal charges had been filed against three other large meat wholesalers in New Jersey.

In a counter move, three other Newark slaughter operators are now fighting in federal courts against opening their books and records to OPA's investigation.

Huge quantities of beef, veal and lamb, a minimum of 2,000,000 lbs. a week for many months, were shipped by this group of slaughterhouse operators and wholesalers to the metropolitan area. The firms are specifically accused of overcharging up to 16 cents a lb. for beef; up to 13 cents a lb. on veal; and up to 11 cents a pound on lamb.

These dealers, according to Daniel P. Woolley, regional price head, made a practice of scouring livestock markets in Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City for choice and good grade cattle, and were ready to pay the highest prices. They were alleged to have sold meat to speculators and jobbers, who in turn peddled the wholesale cuts to retailers and restaurants.

Sen. Maloney Of Conn., Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Sen. Francis T. Maloney, (D-Conn.), who had been ill of gripe and a heart attack since New Year's day, died today at a Meriden, Conn., hospital, leaving a vacancy in the Senate.

The Senator's successor must be chosen in a special election. Connecticut's Attorney general ruled recently that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin must announce any special election far enough in advance to permit servicemen overseas to participate.

Maloney was chairman of the special joint committee appointed to investigate and recommend methods of modernizing Congressional organization and procedure.

29-Minute Inaugural Planned by FDR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—The White House today made public the program for President Roosevelt's simple and brief fourth inauguration Saturday, and appealed to persons outside Washington to stay away unless their presence is needed.

Mr. Roosevelt estimated the program would take 29 minutes, including his five-minute inaugural address.

Gurley Flynn to Speak In Brooklyn, Jan. 28

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, will speak on Women and the Coming Peace, Sunday night, Jan. 28, at the IWO Center, 2075 86th St., Brooklyn. Admission is 40 cents.

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LOW DOWN

Poetic Justice: Cochrane
Must Finally Face Robinson

Nat Low

Welterweight Freddy "Red" Cochrane, first American boxing champ to enter the service—that was more than three years ago—received an honorable discharge from the Navy yesterday and you know what that means, don't you?

Simply this: that Ray Robinson will soon become the official king of the welters. The marvelous Negro fighter—and I am only one of many who are of the opinion he would have beaten the great Henry Armstrong when Hammering Hank was at his peak—has been the acknowledged master of the little men since he came of fistic age three and a half years back by pounding Fritz Zivic into submission on two occasions, knocking him out in the second battle to avenge the terrible defeats Armstrong had suffered at the hands of the Pittsburgh cutie.

Immediately prior to these losses to Robinson Zivic had lost his title to Cochrane—up to this time a little known and somewhat meagerly talented club fighter—in a bout in Jersey. Zivic, who would undoubtedly have chased Cochrane out of the ring on any other evening, had an off night this particular time out and Cochrane won a championship he never really deserved or defended.

Maybe there are harsh words, but we are old-fashioned enough to believe that a champion should be just that—the best man in the division and allowing any man a crack at the title, which is something Cochrane never did. If you remember, he avoided the brilliant Robinson as a plague, choosing to fight guys who couldn't carry Ray's gloves into the ring.

The refusal of Cochrane to give Robinson a crack at his title became the worst scandal in the ring and made him just about the most unpopular champ ever to wear the crown. Finally, when the clamor was rising to acutely embarrassing heights, Cochrane joined the Navy and that ended that. The writers, unanimous in their opinions that Robinson was the real champion, couldn't very well carry on their campaign against a man wearing a uniform and the whole thing quieted down, especially after Robinson himself went into the service.

But Ray was honorably discharged last year, to be followed out of the service by Cochrane, and the boxing rules stipulate that a champion must defend his title at least every six months; all of which means that Cochrane has only run away to fight again some other day. At the moment his only possible opponent can be Robinson, who has won five successive fights since his return to action (not including last night's battle with rugged Tommy Bell in Cleveland) and who is better than he ever was—which puts him in a class with all the great fighters of ring history.

The prospect of seeing Ray in action again with a serious opponent is something that excites us more than any other potential sporting event possibly could—with the exception of a Joe Louis-Billy Conn return match. We saw the young Negro ring artist in practically all his Garden fights before he went into the service and we are firm in our belief that, pound for pound, he was absolutely and positively the very best fighter we ever saw—and what's more—probably the best little fighter ever to climb into a ring, anywhere and at any time.

Here is the picture fighter, possessing everything; starting with blazing, furious speed and running through the whole arsenal of ring equipment, a terrible, nerve-deadening punch in either hand, ring generalship and simply astounding boxing acumen, ability to take a punch, condition, fierce and unquenchable fighting spirit and—perhaps most important of all—that poise, calm and confidence in the face of the severest storms that characterizes the great athlete and which, in Joe Louis, became one of the highest arts of the ring.

And how do you do, Freddy Cochrane?

The Adventures of Richard

In Quest of the Golden Grail
By Mike Singer

Flekel went around to the candy store to get his father a package of cigarettes. He was accompanied by No-Nose and Richard. "A pack of Camels," Flekel said. "For who?" the candy store owner asked.

"For me."

"For you?"

"What goes on here?" No-Nose asked, "give him his cigarettes without the double talk."

"And who asked you?" the candy store owner inquired, "and for who is the cigarettes?"

"For me," Flekel patiently explained.

"For you?"

This time it was Richard who got angry. "We get enough questions in school," he rasped, "what kind of game is this, anyway?"

"They teach you to smoke in school?"

"Say doesn't this guy do anything but ask questions?" No-Nose barked. "Did I ask you?"

"Am I telling you?" No-Nose replied.

"But what about my cigarettes?" Flekel cried.

"You smoke?"

"Oh, for crying out loud, mister, cut it out," Richard yelled.

The store owner changed his tone. He looked at the kids menacingly over the counter.

"Look bums," he snarled, "I got no cigarettes, so stop bothering me."

Brooklyn Price Rally Jan. 23

Consumer organizations and parent-teacher groups of the Ocean Front area in Brooklyn will hold a price rally Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the Price and Rationing Board, W. First St., Coney Island.

Speakers include Robert Barko, Mrs. Susan Braiman, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Meyer Parodnick, Jack Kranis and Samuel Seitz.

FDR: Healthy Men Shouldn't Play Baseball

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today he did not think perfectly healthy young men should be playing baseball at this time.

The President made the statement under questioning at his press conference. He was reminded that three years ago he had agreed to the continuance of organized baseball during wartime as a morale builder, and was asked whether he thought baseball should continue now.

If it's possible to do so without hurting the employment of people in the war effort or the building of the army, he replied.

The President said he was all for baseball, but then he added emphatically that he did not think perfectly healthy young men should be playing ball at this time.

President Roosevelt's statement yesterday received a warm response from baseball men who saw in his carefully chosen words, "perfectly healthy," an indication that 4Fs will be allowed to play major league ball next season if the manpower situation does not become too acute.

The issue confronting the major leagues has not centered around healthy men playing the game—the vast majority of them already are in the armed service—but around the problem of the athlete who has been rejected for military service for physical reasons.

The Roundup Writers Name Dixie 'Player of the Year'

by Phil Gordon

Brooklyn's own, Fred "Dixie" Walker, has a surprise awaiting him when he returned from his USO Camp-Shows trip to the China-Burma-Indian theater yesterday. No sooner had he arrived in the big city than he was informed that the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association had named him as baseball's player of the year. Dixie will be honored and given a plaque at the annual dinner of the association Feb. 4.

Walker is the 14th player to receive the award since it was inaugurated in 1931. Only one player, outfielder Joe DiMaggio, now in the service, has won the plaque twice. Other previous winners included Bill Terry, Lou Gehrig, Herb Pennock, Carl Hubbell, Dizzy Dean, Hank Greenberg, Tony Lazzeri, Jimmy Foxx, Bucky Walters, Bob Feller, Ted Williams and Bill Dickey. Dickey was last year's winner.

Willie Pep, recognized by New York and affiliated states as the World's feather weight boxing champion, was accepted for general Army service yesterday, 11 months after he was medically discharged from the Navy.

He notified his manager, Lou Viscusi, that he had passed his preinduction physical and that his draft board would advise him when to report for service. He was the first big-name athlete called for reexamination since the administration asked selective service to force non-essentially employed 4-Fs into war work.

Calverly Shaves Mikan's Cage Lead To Seven Points

Ernie Calverly, Rhode Island State's sensational little court star climbed to within seven points of DePaul's giant George Mikan in the national basketball scoring race this past week. Calverly shaved Mikan's lead from 32 points to a mere seven but has played one game less than the six foot, ten inch center.

Mikan has a total of 239 points to Calverly's 232 but a third ace, Bill Henry of Rice, is a close third with 225 points. Other high scorers retaining their standings were, NYU's Al Grenert, in fourth place with 167 points and Kentucky's pivot ace Al Groza, who entered the Army yesterday, in fifth spot with 165. . . . Columbia's Negro freshman, Norman Skinner is seventh among the nation's scorers with 158 tallies.

The high scorers:

Name	School	G	FG	F	TF
Mikan, DePaul	11	90	51	239
Calverly, Rhode Isl.	10	91	44	232
Henry, Rice	11	85	55	225
Grenert, NYU	12	73	21	167
Groza, Kentucky	10	82	41	165
Hines, Oklahoma	12	65	29	161
Skinner, Columbia	10	62	34	158
Tanenbaum, NYU	12	63	29	155
Kerland, Okla. Agri.	11	64	25	153
Goldschtein, LIU	10	48	44	146
Farris, Indiana	10	57	21	135
Ferrin, Utah	12	63	29	155

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
- WOR—News; Talk; Music
- WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
- WABC—Amanda—Sketch
- WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
- 11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
- WABC—Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
- WOR—Quiz Wizard
- WJZ—News; Music
- WABC—Bright Horizon
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WOR—What's Your Idea?
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
- 11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—News; Music
- WJZ—Glamor Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- 12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—Training Command Band
- WOR—News; The Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Farm-Home Markets
- 12:45-WEAF—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
- WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- 1:15-WOR—Terry's House Party
- WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
- WABC—Ma Perkins
- 1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
- WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
- 1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
- WOR—Woman's Jury
- WJZ—Galen Drake
- WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—Cedric Foster, News
- WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
- WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WOR—Talk—Jane Cowell
- WJZ—Galen Drake
- WABC—Two on a Clue
- 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
- WOR—News; Detective Mysteries
- WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
- WABC—Perry Mason
- WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
- WABC—Tena and Tim
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Program
- WJZ—Jerry Wayne, Songs
- WABC—Mary Marlin
- 2:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
- WJZ—Andrini Continentales
- WABC—The High Places
- WABC—Ethel Colby—Talk
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
- WOR—Rambling With Gambling
- WJZ—Beautiful Music
- WABC—Sing Along Club
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
- WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
- 4:25-WABC—News Reports
- 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
- WOR—Food and Home Forum
- WJZ—Musical Show
- WABC—Feature Story
- 4:45-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
- WJZ—Hop Harrigan
- WABC—Recorded Music
- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—WACS on Parade

RADIO

- WMCA—570 Kc.
- WEAF—660 Kc.
- WOR—710 Kc.
- WJZ—770 Kc.
- WNYC—830 Kc.
- WABC—880 Kc.
- WINS—1000 Kc.
- WEVD—1230 Kc.
- WNEW—1190 Kc.
- WLIR—1190 Kc.
- WHN—1050 Kc.
- WOV—1290 Kc.
- WBNY—1480 Kc.
- WQXR—1500 Kc.
- WMCA—News; Milt Greene, Songs
- 5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
- WOR—House of Mystery
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong
- WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
- WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR—Books Are Bullets
- 5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
- WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ—Captain Midnight
- WABC—Wilderness Road
- WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
- WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
- WABC—Quincy Howe, News
- 6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
- WOR—Ramona, Songs
- WJZ—Ethel and Albert
- WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
- 6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
- WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
- WABC—Encore Appearance
- WMCA—Leon Pearson, Comments
- 6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
- 6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
- WOR—Sports—Stas Lomax
- WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
- WABC—The World Today—News
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- 6:55-WEAF—Joseph C. Harsch, News
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
- WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
- WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
- 7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercok, News
- WOR—The Answer Man
- WJZ—From Europe: Vincent Sheean
- WABC—Variety Musicale
- WMCA—Five-Star Final
- WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
- 7:30-WEAF—Ruth Orchestra
- WOR—Can You Top This?
- WJZ—The Lone Ranger
- WABC—Easy Aces
- WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News
- WQXR—Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News
- WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
- WHN—Johannes Steel, News
- 8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
- WOR—Cecil Brown, News
- WJZ—Ted Malone, From Overseas
- WABC—Jack Carson Show
- 8:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
- WJZ—Lum and Abner
- 8:30-WEAF—Henny Youngman Show
- WOR—The Better Half—Quiz
- WJZ—David Harding—Counterplay
- WABC—Dr. Christian
- WQXR—Forum: Our Place in World Affairs, from Times Hall
- 8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
- WJZ—Keep Up With the World
- WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
- 9:15-WOR—Real Stories
- 9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
- WOR—The Better Half—Quiz

WANT - ADS

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Story of a Disordered Mind Shows Insight

BRAINSTORM, by Carlton Brown. Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.75.

Reviewed by MICHAEL ROBERTS

The hero of *Brainstorm* suffers from one of the "milder forms of psychoneurosis," alternating between manic excitement and deep depression. (The book is mainly about the manic stage). Professional friends assure me that the details of Mike Kelly Jones' brief but exhausting fling at insanity are clinically credible, and that the novel is unusual of its kind in giving a great deal about the family and social background of Jones' disorder.

Certainly the layman will be impressed by the author's conscientiousness, and rather pleased that he does not approach the temporarily unmoored mind with the abject mysticism of a Koestler. No little goddess steps out of a cloud-bordered machine to give the hero one piercing analysis that drains him of all internal struggle and sends him vacuously on his way, empty of conscience and intelligence, scornful of all faith as a sucker game.

Also, the reader will be pleased with Mr. Brown's honest effort to maintain a certain social perspective and thus avoid a purely subjective, one-dimensional interpretation of his character. I find it pleasant to read through a book written from the point of view of a decent, progressive, professionally competent sort of guy like Mike Jones, rather than that of a rather reactionary (if sensitive) snob like the hero of *The Lost Weekend*, or of a muddleheaded poseur like Peter in *Arrival and Departure*.

Jones is a freelance writer of magazine articles and short-stories, highly ambitious and equally undisciplined. Like his parents, he leads a confused, more or less footloose existence, bringing up his child in an insecure and unhappy home, and constantly misled by the false identification of bohemianism and social progressivism.

OF REAL VALUE

In describing this kind of existence, Carlton's first novel seems to me to be doing something of real value. The form of the hero's mania seems deliberately intended to emphasize the main confusions and conflicts of his way of life. Not only does it permit him to regain the relatively uninhibited spirit of childhood, but also it gives him release from the thousand frustrations of an individualistic liberal who does not fully understand the need to become part of an organized struggle toward the goals of equality, security and human dignity.

The weakest aspects of *Brain-*

storm are its uneven style and rambling overall organization. One sometimes gets the lost feeling of a man in a hurry who is being detained by a hypochondriac friend. Use of the third person instead of the first might, it seems to me, have enabled Mr. Brown to avoid this effect, by telescoping and recording the incidents so as to create an accelerating emotional momentum. It might have enabled him also to handle more easily his critical and philosophical observations. As it is, despite some really good writing, the book is lacking in intensity and unity. There is nothing, for instance, to match the scene in *The Lost Weekend* in which the hero "watches" the cruel struggle of the bat and the mouse.

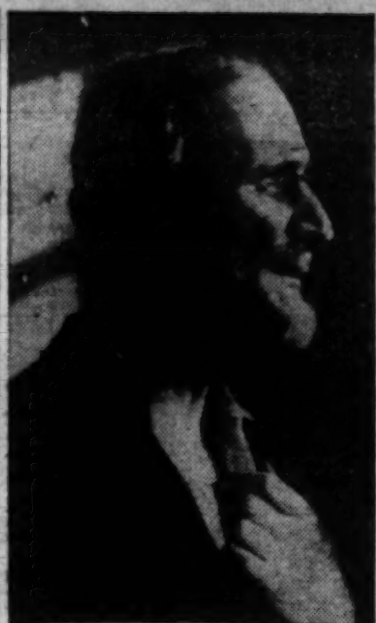
On the other hand, there is compensation in the numerous well-drawn vignettes: scenes in apartments, bars, buses, trains, offices; sudden glimpses of unhappy, neglected people (in the state asylum, for instance); official brutality sketched surely and bitingly; and generous insights into the simple happiness of two lovers on an excursion to the woods, or into the gentle sympathy of goodhearted men and women despite the fact that they have troubles of their own. It is this awareness of the important incidentals of daily experience and of the depths of meaning in ordinary lives that makes *Brainstorm* an effective first novel, very much worth reading.

Orson Welles Speaks On 'Nature of Enemy'

Orson Welles, who makes a single personal appearance at New York City Center, 131 W. 55 St., on Monday evening, Jan. 22, to speak on *The Nature of the Enemy*, will repeat the lecture in several key cities. He will be heard at the Lyric Theatre, Baltimore, on Jan. 28; at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., Feb. 3; the Public Music Hall, Cleveland, Feb. 10; the Chicago Civic Opera House, on Feb. 11. Mr. Welles will be in Washington on Jan. 20 to participate in the inauguration activities.

Dance Recital

Students Dance Recitals will present Dudley-Flier-Bales Dance Trio and Group, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 8:30 at the Central High School of Needle Trades.



Felix Aymer (above) plays the title role of Mr. Emmanuel, the powerful British anti-Nazi film at the Gotham Theatre on Broadway. Mr. Emmanuel was adapted from Louis Golding's novel and was produced in England by G.C.F. The film is released here through United Artists.

Satin Drapery Veils Oldtime Burlesque

A Lady Says Yes

A new musical with Carole Landis, Sue Ryan and Christine Ayres, presented by J. J. Shubert in association with Clayton Ashley at the Broadway Theatre, book by Mr. Ashley; lyrics by Stanley Adams; music by Fred Spielman and Arthur Gershwin. Supporting cast includes Bobby Morris, Arthur Maxwell, Jacqueline Susann, Martha King, Pittman Corey, Tatiana Grantzova, Steve Mills, Jack Albertson; dances staged by Boots McKenna; ballets by Natalie Kamarova; scenery by Watson Barratt; costumes by Lou Eisele.

It is truly amazing the amount of money and energy some people will put into a musical like *A Lady Says Yes*. However, it may be that J. J. Shubert figured there is enough loose money around these days so that the Broadway show goes simply don't care, so long as they can see the much glamorized Carol Landis doing her stuff.

A Lady Says Yes, behind all the gorgeous silk and satin drapery, is old time burlesque polished up a bit and desmuted enough to meet the approval of the License Commission. The plot is so thin that the entire cast falls through it time and again, and toward the end, there is no pretense that any plot was intended in the first place. If one concentrates and watches the proceedings closely, one gets the general idea that a young naval officer, during an operation on his nose, is transported back to the 15th Century with all his lady friends of 1945 changed into characters ranging from courtesans to innocent lost sick maidens.

Somehow or other, Marco Polo gets into the plot and suddenly the whole cast is in China. From China we get back to America in 1945 and in the end everybody is happy.

Stage veterans Sue Ryan and Bobby Morris do their level best to inject some lively moments into the affair and at times they succeed, via the slapstick route. —J.M.

THE STAGE

LAST 8 WEEKS
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
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The FRANK WERFEL-S. N. GERSHMAN COMEDY
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Evngs. 8:30, Matinees THURS. & SAT. 2:30

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N. Y. TIMES

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Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED and SAT. at 2:40

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BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
By Herbert and Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
MAJESTIC THEA., W. 44th St. Cl. 6-9230
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

U. S., Soviet Reporters Give War Sidelights

THE GERMANS GOT MADDER AND MADDER. Russian War Relief. 50c.

Reviewed by DAVID MCKELVY WHITE

"The war in Russia has produced a daily record of military valor but has resulted in something far greater—the outpouring of the strength of the entire nation for a common aim backed by the determination to resist and the ability to sacrifice such as the modern world has never known."

This sentence, by David Nichol, Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, gives the keynote for this tribute to our Soviet ally that Russian War Relief has issued. Twenty-nine top American and Soviet correspondents cabled the short sketches that make up the booklet.

These sketches vary considerably in character, in interest, and in literary excellence. Some tell of the very real value of the services rendered by Russian War Relief. Some record random reflections on the Soviet war scene. Most tell little stories picked up here and there as humble but very revealing by-products of great military events.

Dr. Alexei, physician and guerilla leader, pausing in the heat of battle to deliver a baby boy, the men crouched nearby smiling as a faint wail mingled with the bursting of shells. . . Anya, age 13, relentlessly searching from prison camp to prison camp for the Nazi murderer of her father and mother, and with hard grey eyes watching his execution. . . An old farmer refugee, trudging alone across hundreds of miles, clutching his single priceless possession, the Soviet document guaranteeing to his Collective Farm its land in perpetuity.

The very brevity and swift succession of these vivid stories should serve, it is to be hoped, to give a very large number of readers an insight into that intense love of freedom, that unflinching hatred of the enemy in which the Soviet people have set such an inspiring example for all the world.

Special Matinees

For 'Anna Lucasta'

John Wildberg's production of *Anna Lucasta* will play extra matinees on the Lincoln and Washington Birthdays, Feb. 12 and 22. Seats are now on sale at the Mansfield box office.

'Rainbow' in Buffalo

The Soviet film *Rainbow* starts an engagement today in Buffalo, N. Y., at the Mercury Theatre, 565 Main St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
14th St. & 6th Ave. Shows Open 10 A.M.
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MIDNIGHT SHOW
Sat., Jan. 20th
BRIDGEPORT SHUBERT
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2 DAYS ONLY!
Jan. 30, 31

"A PRIZE FILM"
—P.M.

BOOK NOTES

This month, 5,600,000 books are being produced by Armed Services Editions for free distribution to our fighting forces overseas and in U.S. military hospitals. The printings consist of 140,000 copies of each of 40 titles.

The total production of Armed Services Editions from September, 1943, through December, 1944, reached about 42,000,000 books.

Of the total of 435 titles, more than half are fiction. Of these novels about 50 are westerns and approximately 20, mystery stories. Fewer than 20 are books which deal with war subjects. About 40 are by standard or "classical" authors. About 45 titles are humorous and there are about the same number of biographies. Short story collections and travel and adventures are represented by about 20 titles each.

The books are not for sale and are not available to civilians. They are produced solely for the United States Army and Navy.

City College Courses In Film Technique

War-time uses of documentary films have led to greatly increased registration at the City College Film Institute, according to Hans Richter, acting director. The Institute, established in 1941 to provide practical instruction in production and use of educational and public service motion pictures, has already trained upwards of 5,000 students, many of whom are now working with government agencies, military service and commercial companies with navy contracts.

'Moscow Skies' Opens At Stanley Jan. 20

Moscow Skies, the new Soviet film starring Peter Aleinikov and Nina Masayeva, will follow *The Rainbow* into the Stanley Theatre Jan. 20.

A dramatic love story set in Moscow at the beginning of the war, *Moscow Skies* was directed by Yuri Reisman, who is known to American audiences for his work on *Matshenka*.

Moscow Skies was produced at the Mosfilm Studio in 1944 and is released here by Artkino Pictures.

MOTION PICTURES

"THE FIGHTING LADY"

In Technicolor

Narrated by

LT. ROBERT TAYLOR

A Louis De Rochemont Production

A 20th Century Fox Release

VICTORIA

B'way at 46th St.
DOORS OPEN
9:30 A.M.

LAST 3 DAYS!

A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-torn Russia!

The Rainbow
Based on
Wanda Wasilewska's Stalin Prize Novel
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 43d St.
Starting Jan. 20 "Moscow Skies"



Fredric March, Rolfe Sedan and Everett Sloane in *A Bell for Adano*, Paul Osborn's dramatization of the John Hersey novel, starring Mr. March which Leland Hayward is now presenting at the Cort Theatre, New York.

Late Bulletins

Yank Carrier Planes Rip Canton And Other South China Bases

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEAD-QUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 16 (UP).—American carrier aircraft hit the South China coast for the second and third consecutive days Monday and Tuesday (Japanese time), wrecking bases and destroying or damaging at least 30 ships and 87 planes, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Blazing a flaming path on a 300-mile stretch of the Japanese-held, China coast, Adm. William F. Halsey's carrier-borne air power for the first time added Canton to a list of

targets which also included Hong Kong, Swatow and Formosa.

Results of Sunday's (Japanese time) attacks which were announced yesterday and included a strike against Amoy, are still unreported, but the other two days' pounding netted over 100,000 tons of shipping and destroyed warehouses, docks, locomotives, ammunition dumps, and defense installations at important bases at Hong Kong, Canton and Formosa.

Nimitz said little air opposition was encountered.

Norse Troops Push Back Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Norwegian troops have driven westward across rugged mountain ranges in east Finnmark, northern province of Norway, where they have engaged German forces below the Porsanger fjord, the first communique of the Royal Norwegian Government disclosed tonight.

Soviet forces first pushed the German troops out of northern Finland and back to the Tana River valley district of Finnmark. The Norwegian troops now have advanced farther westward from the river valley to positions south of the Porsanger fjord, the communique disclosed.

British Troops 14 Miles From Mandalay

KANDY, Ceylon, Jan. 17 (UP).—British 14th Army troops, slashing southward through central Burma, have reached a point only 17 miles from the Japanese stronghold of Mandalay, Allied headquarters announced today, while far to the south other Allied troops continued to advance northward up the Myebon peninsula.

Recover 140 Bodies of GIs Murdered by SS

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the Belgian front said the bodies of 140 American soldiers who were captured and murdered by the Nazi First SS Panzer Division south of Malmédy last month have been recovered by the advancing U.S. First Army.

Today's communique from Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters also announced belatedly the capture of Namhkam by units of the 30th Chinese Division which pushed across the Shweli River.

Phony Jimcrow Job Argument Flops

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Charges by the Capital Transit Co., that some 70 percent of its workers would "walk off the job" if Negro bus and trolley drivers were employed crumbled under cross examination at hearings before the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee today.

Rip 37 Miles Below Warsaw in New Soviet Drive; Radom Seized

(Continued from Page 1)

east of Kracow and 51 miles from the German border.

In East Prussia German troops were falling back before Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army hammering toward the capital city of Königsberg. Berlin admitted the loss of the road junction of Phillkallen (Schlossberg), 29 miles northeast of the railway of Insterburg.

Stalin, in an Order of the Day, revealed that Zhukov—taking over the command of the First White Russian Army from Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky—had given the order to attack on Sunday, despite adverse weather that precluded air support. After a massive artillery bombardment, the troops struck out from the two bridgeheads won last autumn on the west bank of the Vistula River and, lunging through deeply-echeloned Nazi defenses, linked up to establish a solid 75-mile front.

Advancing over the richest section of Poland, Zhukov's forces captured the town of Solec and were within 20 miles of merging with Konev's army which captured the industrial city of Kielce yesterday in its drive toward German Silesia.

Radom, a southern bastion of Warsaw, was taken after Zhukov's troops had captured the towns of Jedlinsk and Ilza, seven miles to the north and 15 miles to the south respectively.

Radom's communications with Warsaw were cut when the northern spearheads of Zhukov's army cut the Warsaw-Radom railroad along a 19-mile stretch from east of Jedlinsk to Warka, 29 miles south of the Polish capital.

Warka was taken in a crossing of the Pilica River, and the Red Army plunged 14 miles northwest to take the four-way road junction of Grojec, cutting the Warsaw-Radom highway along a 24-mile stretch between Grojec and Jedlinsk.

The capture of Grojec outflanked Warsaw 23 miles to the south southwest. It is only 19 miles from the important Warsaw-Silesia trunk railroad which, if cut, would irreparably split the German armies in central Poland and southeastern Germany.

Other towns taken in the surge westward included Bialobrzegi, 32 miles south of Warsaw; Kozienice, 50 miles south southwest of Warsaw; and Zwolen, 65 miles south southeast.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, January 17, 1945



New York's Champs: Leaders of the Communist Political Association drive that brought New York over the top in the campaign for subscriptions to The Worker. They were honored at the Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday night. L. to r., Sam Brown, Bronx; Fay Vedro, Queens; William Lawrence, New York state secretary; Gil Green, state president; William Albertson, Kings, and Esther Cantor, New York County. New York brought in 11,800 subs, approximately 3,000 more than its original goal. Brown, Mrs. Vedro, Albertson and Mrs. Cantor, named by Green as the individuals in their respective counties who "did the most to guarantee the success of the drive" were each presented with a surprise gift of a pen and pencil set. Counties finished up this way in the campaign: Queens, 182 percent; Bronx, 135 percent; Kings, 134 percent; New York, 124 percent. —Daily Worker Photo

The Veteran Commander

KONEV STRIKES AT THE WARSAW-SILESIA RAILROAD

IT WOULD appear from the fact that Kielce and Jedrzejuv (pronounced Yendzheyov) have been captured by Marshal Konev's troops that he is aiming at the Warsaw-Silesia trunk line which is one of the main arteries of supply for the German armies in the bend of the Vistula. If this is so, then the next Konev objectives are the junctions of Radomsko and Cestochova (pronounce Chenstohova), across the Pilitsa River and the headwaters of the Warta.

During the last 24 hours Konev's left along the Vistula has not reported any major gains. On Konev's right, i.e., in the Skarzisko-Ostrowiec directions, the Germans have obviously organized a powerful bolt position in the Lysogurka hills and are holding its stubbornly in order to protect Radom and Warsaw from an outflanking move from the south. Thus it would seem that for the moment Marshal Konev is delivering his main blow northwestward. Across his path lies the not broad, but very difficult obstacle of the Pilitsa which saw such bloody fighting during the first World War. Konev now is some 27 miles from the Warsaw-Silesia line.

Moscow has not yet released any news of other offensives which have already been announced by the Germans and which are reported to be developing along the Insterburg direction in East Prussia, on the lower Narev, northwest of Warsaw, from the two Soviet bridgeheads on the Vistula, some 30 and 70 miles southeast of Warsaw and, finally, on the Wisloka, between Dembitza and the Dukla Pass. This would make eight distinct offensives between the Baltic and the Drava (if confirmed).

The battle for Budapest is proceeding apace with the number of prisoners taken daily increasing steadily.

It must be pointed out that the Germans started building a powerful defense zone along the Warta River immediately after their defeat at Moscow and the cracking of this zone which defends the Reich will be no cinch.

However, one should not forget that all the great rivers in the north European plain flow generally from southeast to northwest (the middle and lower Vistula, the Warta, the Oder, the Elbe and the Weser). Probably with this in view the main Soviet offensives so far have been directed likewise, i.e., parallel to the water bar-

riers, not perpendicular to them. Thus it is possible that Marshal Konev will crack the German defense zone between Cestochova and Katowice, thus outflanking the Warta at its headwaters. The capture of Wloszczowa would be an indication of such a plan.

(As this is being completed Marshal Stalin announces that the Red Army—probably Marshal Rokossovsky—has opened two new offensives from the two Vistula bridgeheads at Warka and Pulawy, southeast of Warsaw. The operation which will bear the name of the Battle of Radom is now on.)

THE American First Army has captured the hub of the Belgian bulge Houffalize without encountering any resistance. Thus the Germans are liquidating their disastrous offensive venture. They are reported to have lost about 90,000 men in their offensive, while we lost about 40,000. The balance sheet seems to show that the German counter-offensive in Belgium not only has not improved German chances for a successful defense of the Reich against our attack, but has actually made them considerably worse.

GEN. KRUEGER is striking at the communications center of Tarlac on Luzon. The Japanese are not showing much fight yet. Some observers express the opinion that they will not defend Manila, although this appears a dubious view to us. Our capture of Manila would mean control of all southern, central and western Luzon, leaving to the Japanese defenders the awkward place d'armes of northern Luzon where the best the enemy can do is hold out. Holding out does not help the Japanese much, as the examples of Truk, Rabaul, Yap and other Pacific bases show.

The latest foray of our Pacific Fleet against Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow and the entire region of the south China coast brought the following results: 41 ships, totaling 125,000 tons, sunk; 28 ships, totaling 70,000 tons, badly damaged; 112 planes destroyed, 50 planes damaged. We lost 16 planes in combat. This happened only two days after our similar blows against the naval bases in Indo-China. Truly, our blows are expanding with tremendous vigor and rapidity.

